UNITY FAITH SACRIFICE

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Organ of the Indian Independence League Headquarters.

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## TODAY and TOMORROW

### Charter Of Slavery

AMERICAN Imperialist ambitions stand exposed again; for a report from Washington, discussing the programme of the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, says that the United States will refrain from "even suggesting that any of the United Nations should turn over their Colonial holdings to international trusteeships." In other words, if by any chance, the United Nations finally win this World War, the American champions of freedom and democracy, will not in the least bother about the independence of countries such as India, the nations of the Middle East and of the small nations of Europe because America itself wants to retain her former colonies and newly acquired possessions.

When the consideration of the Indian Immigration Bill was indefinitely postponed by the Immigration Committee of the American House of Representatives, it was clear that the Americans had not the least idea of encouraging the idea of Indian independence. An American politician, Representative Leonard Allen, showed clearly that the Americans were not considering the question of Indian Immigration as connected with India's future independence. On the other hand the Americans think of India as always under British control and therefore they are not interested in recognising any rights of Indians. Indians are Britain's slaves and slaves shall have no rights and privileges, that is America's attitude.

The idea behind the Anglo-American Colonial System is that Asiatics and such other peoples are inferior human beings, while the British and Americans are super-human, born to be masters and rulers. The South African Opposition leader Dr. Malan shamelessly exposed this idea when urging the exclusion of Asiatics from the Union of South Africa. Dr. Malan warned against the danger of native populatons of Africa over-running the South African Union. To prevent this, Dr. Malan said, the European nations such as Britain, France and America should apply the Atlantic Charter to Africa.

Dr. Malan explained clearly the meaning of the term application of the Atlantic Charter to Africa. He said that the colonial powers interested in Africa, such as Britain, France and America should declare that they will retain their guardianship and control over the native peoples for a long time, guided by Anglo-American Christian principles. Surely the Atlantic Charter is a Charter of Slavery and degradation for Asiatics and the smaller and weaker nations of the world.

## Nippon Prepared To Crush Again Enemy Task Force

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*Navy Press Section Chief Makes Bold Statement On Dai Honyei News*

Tokyo, March 23 (Domei)—"If the enemy task force should appear again we will deal it another crushing blow," declared Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of Navy Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, in a statement following today's Dai Honyei announcement of war results achieved by our air units in the course of four days' operations against the United States task force in waters off southern Kyushu from March 18.

He reverently stated the brilliant war results achieved in the current operations are a gift of the august virtue of TENNO HEIKA, and, at the same time, the result of indomitable fighting spirit displayed by our military forces on the frontline of battle, for which we express the most profound gratitude.

He added simultaneously that in view of the nature of modern warfare, these war results were attained by the total fighting strength displayed by the 100 million people on the home front. However, he pointed out, the task force which appeared recently by all means was not the enemy's total fighting power and the blow our units dealt the task force, heavy though it was, was not decisive.

He asserted judging from the general situation, the enemy was certain to carry out similar attacks in future, but, Captain Kurihara emphasized, if the enemy should make another attack the 100 million people of Nippon, displaying their all-out fighting strength, will deal him another crushing blow.

## 11 Foe Warcraft Sunk 180 Planes Downed

Tokyo, March 23 (Domei)—Dai Honyei in a communique released at 4 p.m. announced:

"Firstly, according to subsequent investigations ascertained, composite war results achieved by our air force against the enemy task force from March 18 to March 21 are as follows:

"Sank five standard aircraft-carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one warcraft of unidentified category.

"Shot down about 180 enemy aircraft.

"One hundred and fifty of our planes failed to return, while damage sustained on the ground and sea was slight.

"Secondly, the majority of our attacking planes were those of our Special Attack Corps, and, in addition to the above-mentioned, there were war results which could not be ascertained."

## IMPERIAL FIGHTING FORCES READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY, NIPPON PREMIER ASSERTS

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### Army & Navy Now Determined To Take Offensive Action Against Foe

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Tokyo, Mar 23 (Domei)—A blunt assertion that Government is now fully prepared to foil the enemy's attempt at landing on the Nippon mainland and, furthermore, to recapture Iwoojima, Saipan and Guadalcanal islands, was made by Premier General Kuniaki Koiso in reply to an interpellation made by Isaji Tanaka at the budgetary general meeting of the House of Representatives.

This declaration was solidly endorsed by War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who declared the Nippon army and navy are fully prepared to meet any emergency which may arise in connection with an enemy invasion attempt.

Premier Koiso said, "We are resolutely determined not to let a single enemy soldier land on our homeland." Declaring that he was not satisfied with merely the defence of our land, the Premier expressed strong determination to take to the offensive toward the recapture of Iwoojima, Saipan and Guadalcanal islands.

Endorsing this declaration War Minister Field-Marshal Sugiyama said, "We are fully prepared for the defence of our mainland. Nippon soldiers are stoutly holding their positions in Rabaul, Truk, the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific and also other positions north of these islands. Why? Our troops are there not for the sole purpose of defence. If you consider this situation you can, I believe, draw your own definite conclusion."

Supporting Field-Marshal Sugiyama's statement, Navy Minister Admiral Yonai asserted the navy is also fully determined to turn to offensive action against the enemy.

## Nippon Armed Might Achieving Its Main Objective Of Bleeding Enemy White, Says Army Spokesman Here

Pointing out that the gallant and brave Nippon troops in Iwoojima met with heroic death on March 21 after inflicting on the enemy the total loss of 33,000 in its personnel, Lt.-Col. Shozo Nakajima, Chief Spokesman of the Imperial Nippon Forces in the Southern Regions, reiterated, at the weekly Press conference here yesterday, that the Imperial Nippon forces were fully achieving the main objective of their strategy in inflicting great losses on the enemy personnel and that, as the enemy advanced nearer to Nippon homeland, his losses in personnel would become much greater.

Taking as an example the enemy task force which approached Nippon waters, Lt.-Col. Nakajima said that out of the 16 aircraft-carriers eight of them had been either damaged or sunk. He could safely say that, as the enemy approached the Nippon homeland, his losses in personnel and material would be still greater.

Attesting to the superb fighting qualities of the Nippon forces on Iwoojima, the Chief Spokesman said that there was not a single Nipponese soldier who surrendered to the enemy and this fact would greatly redound to the credit of the Nipponese soldier.

The terrific losses suffered by the enemy in Iwoojima were unexpected by the enemy and, in the near future, there will come a time when Roosevelt will be "crying over spilt milk," declared Lt.-Col. Nakajima.

The Anglo-Americans were carrying on a false propaganda to the effect that the Nipponese could not win the war by their death-defying tactics of the special attack corps but in reality the enemy mostly dreaded the death-defying spirit of the special attack forces.

He was sure that the activities of the front line soldiers who met a gallant death in Saipan and Iwoojima would serve to heighten the same death-defying spirit among the populace of Nippon, coupled with the fact that the fighting spirit and

(Continued on next page)

## Free Annam Set To Live Or Die With Dai Nippon

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*Imperial Govt. Will Never Regret For Faith Placed In Annamese Nation*

Declaring that Annam will soon become one of the best of the youngest brothers of Dai Nippon and that Nippon will never have occasion to regret placing her confidence and trust in the people of Annam, Tran Van An, a member of the Central Executive committee of the League for the Restoration of Annam Independence, in a statement issued to the Press here yesterday, states that the Annamese shall prove in the near future that the past glory of Annam is not an empty tradition.

Following is the text of the statement issued by Tran Van An:

After the peaceful entry of Nippon troops into Indo-China, in accordance with the joint defence pact signed by Nippon and France prior to the outbreak of the Dai Toa War, I told my friends that there was no longer a question of French-Annam. It was now only the question of Nippon-Annam co-operation. French Sovereignty was but temporary. The new development would occur when the French people would try to prepare a stab in the back for the Nippon forces.

Thanks to the Nippon Army, we have got back our Independence. Through the entire co-operation with the Nippon Army, and only through that will the Annamese be able to hold their Independence forever.

I assure my Nippon friends and the people of Dai Nippon that the people of Annam ap-

(Continued on next page)

## Amery Remains Mum On Political Prisoners

Lisbon, March 22 (Domei)—British Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery displayed his usual reluctance to elaborate on controversial issues when he was asked in the House of Commons by Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Conservative, as to how many members of the Indian Legislative Assembly were now serving terms of imprisonment.

"I regret I am not in possession of the information desired but I will make inquiries," Amery curtly replied.

When asked if he would take the opportunity of Indian Viceroy Lord Wavell's presence in England at an early date to discuss with him the desirability of the release of political prisoners in India, Amery vaguely answered, "I shall discuss all political issues as well as other issues with Lord Wavell when he is in this country."

## Nippon Forces Achieve Principal Objective

(Continued from previous page)

morale of the Nippon home front was rising daily greater and greater.

Referring to living conditions in the belligerent countries, Lt.-Col. Nakajima said that conditions were becoming harder and harder, which were quite natural. A similar state of affairs prevailed even in neutral countries—in fact they were no exceptions. The British Food Production Minister himself had said that the food problem in England was getting very acute and was now nearing its minimum standard.

Even in America the food problem was becoming acute and people in the United States must reduce their ration by 12 per cent, according to the Food Production Board. Even in Australia there was the rationing in meat and other foodstuffs; while Chungking had suffered a knockout. A pair of shoes cost $50,000 while a pound of butter was estimated to cost $30,000 (Chinese dollars) in Chungking.

Added to food difficulties there was the coal shortage in America which brought good lot of hardships to the citizens in New York with the temperature at 35 degrees below Farenheit. There was the strike in Detroit where 40,000 workers in a war production factory had downed tools on account of the difficulty of making a living with their present scale of wages. This strike was having a detrimental effect on the production of tanks and anti-aircraft equipment and so the authorities had been compelled to use force in order to end the strike, went on Lt.-Col. Nakajima.

In England things were no better. Since the latter part of January the stevedores (8,000 in number) had gone on strike with the consequent confusion in transportation in the Metropolis. To ease the problem the Authorities had to press into service a large number of soldiers.

The difficulties in the enemy countries in regard to foodstuffs, etc., were much more greater when compared to conditions in the Southern Regions. "I can clearly say that the livelihood in Syonan is much easier and better than in the majority of belligerent countries," stated Lt.-Col. Nakajima, adding "there is no such thing as easy fighting and only when we go through hardship can we attain final glory."

Concluding, Lt.-Col. Nakajima said that the enemy mostly relied to fight on his material strength but it was now reaching the very minimum. Coupled with the fact that the enemy was suffering from a shortage in personnel, his difficulties would become most probably much greater. But the hardships which the people in the Southern Regions were undergoing would not be very long. It was the duty of people in the Southern Regions to strenghten the homefront and thus help win the war, declared Lt.-Col. Nakajima.

## *Spontaneous Response To Raid Relief Fund; Mass Donations Pouring In*

Syonan, March 23 (Domei)—Under the auspices of the Auxiliary Police Force, the collection of donations for the relief of victims of indiscriminate enemy air raids is now underway throughout the entire Island, and excellent results are being attained.

The current drive follows immediately on the heels of the Auxiliary Police Force's recent charity effort which realized $1½ million, and is in line with its policy of ensuring immediate help to raid victims by having large funds ready at its disposal.

Fully appreciating the object of the drive, the public, on its part, is responding spontaneously to the appeal for funds, and thousands of donations ranging from a few dollars to several hundred dollars each have been received. Donations are being made through the respective heads of wards in every area and district.

Meanwhile, as a result of a campaign conducted recently to collect bowls, cups and saucers for emergency canteens, many thousands of pieces of crockery have been collected by the A.P.F. and safely stored away for immediate use during an emergency.

## Enemy Airfields On Luzon Island Blasted

A Nippon Base in the Philippines, March 23 (Domei)—The Nippon air force at midnight March 22 heavily attacked enemy air fields at Lingayen and San Fabian, Luzon Island, causing fires and explosions to start from over ten points.

## Free Annam Set To Live Or Die With Nippon

(Continued from previous page)

preciate deeply the generous action of the Nippon Army.

We shall repay this debt of gratitude in the following way:

We pledge to do our utmost to make ourselves able and strong enough to serve the common cause of Dai Toa, and to participate entirely in the war efforts, and if necessary sacrificing all we possess—life and property—for the destruction of the common enemy. We bind, from now, our destiny to that of Nippon. Today our motto is: "To live and die with Nippon."

I assure my Nippon friends who trust me that Annam will soon become one of the best of the youngest brothers of Dai Nippon—and Nippon will never regret placing her confidence and trust in the people of Annam. We shall prove in the near future that the past glory of Annam is not an empty tradition.

I am confident in Nippon's final victory, because Nippon has fulfilled all the conditions for final victory: (1) The Nippon fighting spirit is unconquerable; (2) Nippon has the complete co-operation of Dai Toa; (3) Nippon's war production and production of foodstuffs is ever increasing.

With regard to ourselves, I give the assurance that while Annam is building a new nation and facing a new situation, new men with a new spirit will lead the affairs of the country. The new Government will be a strong one, supported by the whole nation, so that it will be able to mobilize the forces of the country and to lead them in the common cause of Dai Toa.

## *Nippon Garrison Forces Still Counter-Attacking Enemy In Mandalay*

A Nippon Base in Northern Burma, March 21 (Domei)—Two weeks of fierce fighting in Mandalay found Nippon garrison forces still counter-attacking the invaders with unabated fury. The long strain of battle marked upon enemy troops captured shows that the enemy has been brought to the verge of desperation.

Around Fort Dufferin, Nippon stronghold in Mandalay, which is resisting air and ground attacks, enemy forces were beaten to a temporary standstill after a fortnight's costly assault. In the area south-west of the Fort, a struggle is raging with Nippon forces preventing the enemy from moving forward. The enemy only made a slight infiltration into the area south of the Fort where Nippon troops are breaking up the small wedge.

## *859,587 U.S. Casualties Since Beginning Of War*

Lisbon, March 22 (Domei)—American Secretary of War Robert Patterson today revealed that the United States armed forces have incurred a total of 859,587 casualties since the outbreak of the war up to March 14—an increase of 19,998 losses over last week's figure, according to a Washington dispatch.

Patterson placed the Army's losses at 767,680, including 150,310 killed, and the Navy's casualties at 91,907, including 35,442 fatalities.

### SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI NOTICE NO. 22

**Re: Revision of vehicle taxes & fees.**

Notice is hereby given that vehicle taxes and fees for the fiscal year Showa 20 have been revised as follows:—

1. Vehicles Tax (Excepting motor vehicles)

| Type of vehicle | Revised Tax (per year) | Method of Collection | Date of Payment | Inspection of vehicle |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullock cart | $30.00 | twice yearly | Jan.; July | once yearly: July |
| Horse cart | 40.00 | " | July: Jan. | " " |
| Hand cart (large) | 25.00 | " | " " | " " |
| Hand cart (small) | 20.00 | " | " " | " " |
| Rickshaw | 20.00 | " | " " | " " |
| Tri-shaw | 20.00 | " | " " | " " |
| Tricycle (goods) | 10.00 | " | " " | " " |
| Rear car | 6.00 | once yearly | April | " April |
| Bicycle | 6.00 | " | April-May | " April-May |

2. REGISTRATION FEE:

| Type of vehicle | Revised Fee | Method of Collection |
|---|---|---|
| Bullock cart | $2.00 | At the time of registration |
| Hand cart (large and small) | 2.00 | " |
| Tricycle (including those for goods) | 1.50 | " |
| Rear car | 1.50 | " |
| Bicycle | 2.00 | " |

3. FEES FOR PERMIT, LICENCE, FIXING OF NUMBER PLATE (including re-issuance).

| Type of vehicle | Revised Fee | Method of Collection |
|---|---|---|
| All types | $2.00 | At the time of fixing |

4. FEE FOR INVESTIGATION OF REGISTERED VEHICLES:

| Type of vehicle | Revised Fee | Method of Collection |
|---|---|---|
| All types | $0.50 | per case |

5. FEE FOR REMINDING PAYMENT.

| Type of tax | Revised Fee | Method of Collection |
|---|---|---|
| All types | $1.00 | On issuance of reminder |

6. LICENCE FEES:

| Type | Revised Fee | Method of Collection | Date of Payment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse cart for business use | $5.00 | Twice yearly | Jan.; July |
| Horse cart driver | 2.00 | once yearly | Jan. |
| Tricycle driver | 2.00 | once yearly | Jan. |

7. FEE FOR LATE PAYMENT OF TAX:

| Rate of tax | Revised Fee | Method of Collection |
|---|---|---|
| Irrespective of Amount of tax | $3.00 | On making late payment |

NOTE:

(1) Bicycles should be presented for inspection and payment of tax in the following order:—
Registered Numbers: from 1 to 30,000 during April
Nos. above 30,000 during May

(2) Vehicles which have been inspected and for which payment of tax has been made will be issued with licences. The use of bicycles without licences will not be permitted.

(3) Bicycles without licences, although they have been registered, will be confiscated.

(4) In the event of damage or loss of the licence, application for re-issuance should be made immediately.

(5) Dilapidated or damaged vehicles which cannot be used should be brought for inspection so that a letter certifying its unusable condition may be issued.

(6) Bicycles registered in other states may not be used in Syonan until Syonan Registration has been obtained. Offenders to this ruling will have their bicycles confiscated.

23rd March, Showa 20.

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI TYO.

### SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI NOTICE NO. 23

Re: Enrolment of students for Public Elementary Schools and Middle Schools.

A revised educational system will be introduced as from April, Showa 20, and under the new system students and children will be enrolled as follows:—

1. FUTU KOH GAKKO (Public Elementary Schools):
(1) Number of years in school: 5 years. (2) Eligibility for entrance: between the ages of 6 and 15. (3) Application: apply to Headmaster of school into which admission is desired. (4) Date of Application: between March 25th and March 31st. (5) Entrance Ceremony: April 5th.

2. SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI DAI-ITI KOH-TOH KOH GAKKO (First Public High School):
(1) Location: Jalan Besar Public School building (2) Number of years in school: 4 years. (3) Number to be enrolled: a certain number to be enrolled in each of the classes below the Third Year. (4) Eligibility for entrance: boys between the ages of 15 and 18 who have completed 5 years or more in Public Elementary Schools. (5) Application: apply personally with certificate from the Headmaster of the Elementary School. (6) Date of Application: between March 25th and March 31st. (7) Entrance Examination: Simple oral tests and physical examination will be carried out at the school on April 2nd. Applicants will be put into classes below the Third Year according to their age and education. (8) Entrance Ceremony: April 8th at noon.

3. SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI DAI-ITI JOSI KOH-TOH KOH GAKKO (First Public Girls High School):
(1) Location: Victoria Street Boys School building. (2) Number of years in school: 4 years (3) Number to be enrolled: a certain number to be enrolled in each of the classes below the Third Year, the total number to be about 150 students. (4) Eligibility for Entrance: girls between the ages of 15 and 18 who have completed 5 years or more in Public Elementary Schools. (5) Application, Date of Application, Entrance Examination, and Entrance Ceremony: same as for Boys High School above.

4. SECONDARY COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.
(1) Location: (a) Syonan Tokubetu-si Tobu Zitugyo Gakko (East Section Commercial School) at the Geylang Road Public School. (b) Syonan Tokubetu-si Sibu Zitugyo Gakko (West Section Commercial School) at the Pearls Hill Public School. (2) Number of years in school: 1 year. (3) Eligibility for entrance: boys and girls who have completed 5 years in Elementary Schools. (4) Subjects taught: The standard will be similar to the First Year in High School, with greater emphasis on commercial subjects necessary for clerical work in Government offices, banks, firms, etc. Those who complete the course can be admitted into the Second Year of High School in the following year. (5) Application, Date of Application, Entrance Examination, Entrance Ceremony: same as for High School.

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI TYO.
24th March, Showa 20.

**Martyrs' Remembrance Day**

Every Indian Must Attend

**THE MASS MEETING**

Today Evening At 6.30 At Syonan League Branch Premises At Waterloo Street

*Drawing At Syonan Kokaido,*

**April. 5th. 2 p.m.**

**KONAN SAIKEN (22nd)**

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